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ers and Silversmiths. See advt. inside.

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NEW MAP OF OAHU

BY JAS. T. TAYLOR, M. Am. Soc. C. S.
12x15 inches.

Copies can be obtained from Mr. Tay-
lor at Judd building, or Hawaiian News
Company.

ON THE WAR PATH AGAIN.



THE BISHOP AFTER THE THEOSOPHISTS.

(Apologies to Ajax defying the lightning.)

THE EARLIEST VOYAGERS TO
THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The object of the following article is to throw some light on a comparatively obscure period of Hawaiian history, viz., the few years immediately preceding the arrival of Capt. Vancouver. Such was the impression made on the civilized world by the tragical death of Capt. Cook, that no foreign vessel touched at the Islands for more than seven years. During this interval the Island of Hawaii was rent into three independent, petty kingdoms, while all the other Islands were brought under the sway of Kahakili and his brother Kaao.

THE FUR TRADE OF THE NORTH-
WEST COAST.

The narrative of Capt. Cook's last voyage drew public attention to the profits that might be made by purchasing furs from the Indians on the northwest coast of America, with pieces of iron, beads, blankets, etc., and selling them for cash in the Canton market. Accordingly several expeditions were immediately fitted out in different parts of the world to engage in this lucrative trade. The pioneer in this trade was Capt. James Hanna, who sailed from Canton in April, 1785, in a brig of only 60 tons, to Nootka Sound in Vancouver Island (which was for a long time the general rendezvous of the fur traders), being the second European who had been seen in those parts since Capt. Cook's visit. Having obtained a large quantity of sea otter skins from the Indians, he sailed along the coast to the northward, where he discovered and named several sounds, islands and harbors, and safely returned to China, where he sold his furs for \$20,000.

PORTLOCK AND DIXON'S FIRST
VISIT.

In the same year, 1785, certain merchants of London formed a company under the title of the "King George's Sound Co." for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade from the western coast of America to China, and engaged

to bring home cargoes of tea from Canton for the East India Company. Accordingly they purchased and fitted out two ships, the King George, of 320 tons, and the Queen Charlotte, of 200 tons, giving command of the larger vessel to Capt. Portlock, and that of the smaller to Capt. Dixon, both of whom had served under Capt. Cook in his last voyage. They left England in the month of September, 1785. After a voyage of six months their supply of water running short, and the scurvy having broken out in both ships, they first made for the supposed group of "Los Monjes," laid down on the old Spanish chart. Not finding this group (which was no doubt the Hawaiian Islands, placed ten or fifteen degrees east of their true position), they ran down before the trade wind to Hawaii. They arrived off the coast of Kau, May 24th, 1786, rounded the South Point, and stood to the northward, trading with the natives for hogs, vegetables and fishing lines. They noticed at night a great number of fires lighted along the shore, probably to alarm the country, and on anchoring in Kealahou Bay, the ships were surrounded by vast multitudes of natives. As they became insolent and troublesome, and as no chief appeared with sufficient authority to keep them in order, Capt. Portlock determined to leave as soon as possible. He had learned from the people that Kalanipuu, the late king, was dead, and that Kamehameha reigned in his stead. Capt. Dixon states that all their chiefs were absent, engaged in war with those on Maui, probably in the campaign in which the Hawaii troops were expelled from East Maui. In order to get room for his men to work in unmooring the ship, Capt. Portlock was obliged to scare them away by firing off six four-pounders and six swivels, with blank charges; at the same time tabulating the ship by hoisting a white flag at the main top-gallant masthead. This had the desired effect, and enabled them to unmoor and get under way for Oahu without molestation.

On the 1st of June, 1786, they anchored in Waialea Bay, between Koko

Point and Diamond Head, which Capt. Portlock named King George's Bay. Here they remained four days, buying fresh water by the calabash full, at the rate of a sixpenny nail for a two-gallon calabash full, and in this way obtained over thirty tons of water. Kahakili, the King, who was then residing at Waikiki, sent them presents, but did not come on board. Capt. Portlock noticed that nearly all of the iron daggers sold by Capt. Cook at Hawaii in his former voyage, were now in the possession of Kahakili's warriors, which proved that they had defeated the Hawaii people in war, perhaps in the reconquest of Hana, Maui. He had the good sense this time to forbid the sale or manufacture of them. Diamond Head was christened Point Rose, and Barber's Point was named Point Banks in honor of Sir Joseph Banks; while the bay between them was named Queen Charlotte's Bay. On their way to the northwest coast they visited Nihaui, where they remained about a week. Here they procured about eighteen tons of yams besides a liberal supply of pork and vegetables, part of which was sent over from Waimea by Kaao, king of Kauai, in return for presents. Capt. Dixon's native remarks show that the morality of his crew was no higher than that of Capt. Cook's men. In Hawaii an tradition these ships are known by the name of "Lo," and are said to have brought the first beads.

LA PEROUSE'S VISIT.

While Portlock and Dixon were slowly cruising along the western coast of Hawaii, the celebrated French navigator, La Perouse, with the two frigates, La Boussole and L'Astrolabe, touched at Honouua, East Maui, May 28, 1786. He had closely followed on their track, sailing over the supposed position of Los Monjes, and running due west for twenty degrees until he sighted East Maui. He then coasted along Kipahulu and Kaupo, and anchored off Keoneolo, Honouua, where he remained one day. During this short stay his men purchased 100 hogs and a large quantity of vegetables, besides several feather cloaks and helmets. La Perouse landed and visited several villages, accompanied by a few officers and a squad of marines. He praises the peaceable and orderly conduct of the natives, by way of contrast with that of the Easter Islanders. As the wind blew fresh, and both ships dragged their anchors, they sailed for Alaska, passing to the west of Lanai.

PORTLOCK AND DIXON'S SECOND
VISIT.

Captains Portlock and Dixon, after cruising along the North American coast from Cook's Inlet to Nootka Sound with indifferent success, left that inhospitable shore and sailed again for Hawaii, which they saw November 15, 1786. The next day they cruised along the coast of Kohala, trading with the natives, and purchasing supplies in great abundance and variety, including mountain geese, a ton and a half of salt. Afterwards while passing the Island of Maui, a canoe with four men, nearly exhausted, was picked up by the King George. They were treated with great kindness, and sent ashore the next day loaded with presents. They then proceeded to their old anchorage in "King George's Bay," Oahu, where they found everything tabued until Kahakili, the king, had paid them a visit of state, in a very large canoe, attended by a number of high chiefs. Trade was then resumed, and in a short time they laid in over 5,000 gallons of water and six months' supply of firewood in exchange for nails and buttons. Capt. Portlock says of Kahakili, "He frequently ate with us, but I never could persuade him to touch either wine or spirits, nor did he ever use awa, but always drank water." On the contrary, "the old priest," he says, "was almost constantly on board, and drank vast quantities of awa, which kept him in a most wretched condition; he seemed quite debilitated and his body was entirely covered with a kind of leprous scurf. The old man had generally two attendants on board to chew the awa root for him and when their jaws gave out, he would hire others to chew it for him at a bead for a mouthful." The old priest accused Kahakili of plotting to cut off both vessels, which was either a false report or else its execution was prevented by vigilance and a display of the effects of firearms. Meanwhile Captain Portlock sent a party to make the first survey of Waikiki Bay. On the 20th of December they sailed for Kauai, taking Peapea, a nephew of the king, and an attendant as passengers, and anchored in Waimea Bay, December 22, 1786. Here they were received in the most friendly manner, especially by Kalana, who afterwards played so prominent a part in Hawaiian history. This Kalana was originally a Maui chief, but had been implicated in the

(Continued on Page 16.)

Corporation Notices.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN
SOCIETY.

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING
with the 30th of June, 1901, a dividend
has been declared at the rate of three
and one-eighth (3 1/8) per cent per an-
num on all deposits, free of taxes,
payable on and after Monday, July 1,
1901.

GEORGE TOURNY,
Secretary.

OLAA ASSESSMENTS.

The fourteenth assessment of 2 1/2
per cent, or 50 cents per share, has
been called, to be due and payable
June 20, 1901.

The fifteenth assessment of 2 1/2 per
cent, or 50 cents per share, has been
called, to be due and payable July 20,
1901.

The sixteenth assessment of 2 1/2 per
cent, or 50 cents per share, has been
called, to be due and payable August
20, 1901.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten (10) days after the
same are due, at the rate of 1 per cent
per month from the date on which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of the B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olao Sugar Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., May 3, 1901. 5893

KIHAI ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH AND FINAL
assessment of 5 per cent, or \$2.50 per
share, on the Kihai Plantation Co.,
Ltd., stock, has been levied, and will
become due and payable at the offices
of Alexander and Baldwin, Ltd., on the
15th day of June, 1901. Interest bear-
ing after the 15th day of July, 1901.

J. P. COOKE,
Treas., Kihai Plantation Co., Ltd.
Honolulu, May 20, 1901. 5891

NOTICE.

AT THE STOCKHOLDERS' MEET-
ing of the Wing Loy Company, held
on June 24th, Leong Kan and Wong
But Nam were duly elected managers
of the Wing Loy Company, said man-
agement to take effect from July 1,
1901. Mr. Chee Wai Hoon, the present
manager, leaves for China on July 24.
WING LOY COMPANY.
Honolulu, June 27, 1901. 5894

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF
HAWAII, AT CHAMBERS-IN-
PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of James
H. Hunt, Deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by H. H.
Williams, a bona fide creditor of said
intestate, praying that letters of ad-
ministration upon said estate be is-
sued to George W. Ashley, notice is
hereby given that Monday, the 5th
day of August, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock
a. m., in the Judiciary building, Hono-
lulu, Oahu, is appointed the time and
place for hearing said petition, when
and where all persons concerned may
appear and show cause, if any they
have, why said petition should not be
granted.

By the Court:
A. G. KAULUKOU, Clerk.
Honolulu, June 26, 1901.
5895—June 28, July 5, 12, 19.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
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A. GARTENBERG, Secretary.
M. LOUISON, Treasurer.

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ments of Coffee.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

ALOHA BRANCH: Saturday 7:30
p. m., public meeting in the hall of
Knights of Pythias, Fort St.; Tuesday,
7:45 p. m., class of "Ancient Wisdom,"
at Mr. Rice's Beretania St. Library
open Saturday evening and Wednesday
afternoon from 3 to 5. Information,
Mrs. Marques, 114 Fort St. 5878

HAWAII SHINPO SHA.

The pioneer Japanese printing office.
The publisher of Hawaii Shinpo, the
only daily Japanese paper published in
the Territory of Hawaii.
Y. Soga, Editor.
C. SHIOZAWA, Proprietor.

Editorial and Printing Office near
King street bridge, King street, P. O.
Box 907.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

J. T. DE BOLT HAS REMOVED HIS
law offices to room 602, top (6th) floor
Stangenwald building. 5897



AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF
Honolulu Lodge No. 614, B. P. O. E.,
will be held at Progress Hall, Fort
street, every Monday evening, at 7:30
o'clock.
All Elks are requested to be present.
By order of the E. R.
H. D. COUZENS, Secretary